cannot fail to be regarded interesting and instructive. Comparisons of the latter kind are to be met with in the revision-settlement reports of each Tahsil of the District.

I explained, as above, how within the last few years improved communications and the spread of education of all sorts had made notable change in this, formerly remote and backward, District. I need not, now, go over the same ground. But one point, in connection therewith, I would accentuate more pointedly than I did

[illegible] indirect communication
act directly, after the
manner of an insurance
investment. They protect
even the wildest and
most remote village in
the District from the more
serious effects of famine.
The protection cannot but,
in the course of long
years, do much to better
the cultivator & the artizan;
and make him, more and
more, independent of the
saukar and of the
character of the season.

Then there are
the causes, the effect
of which is more tran-
sient. These regulate the

pride of the [illegible]
of [illegible] people and the
demand for [illegible] The
effect of such causes —
when the condition of
one year is contrasted
with that, even, of its
predecessor — is always
clearly noticeable. Nor
can this be matter for
surprise. The census return
* of 1881 tell us that on
out of every three persons
in the District, supports
himself mainly by agri
culture. "Mainly" this is
for there is hardly a
+ over and above the comparatively few Govt servants person, to be
met with throug
-out the District, who is
not directly interested in

~~agriculture~~ to a greater ~~or~~ less extent. While of their people, as a whole, an alarmingly large percentage live from hand to mouth; — even, if they do not subsist on day labor alone.

Looking, then, at the occurrences of last year, we cannot but see cause for satisfaction. The outturn of the crops was fairly — good; the price of food-grains was, in consequence, satisfactorily low, when contrasted with the standard of the laborer's wage. The material wealth of the District has, thus during the year, been increased. Its resources,

too, have been benefited
by the further construction
of railway-feeder roads.
The various matters, written
of in the other paragraphs
of this report, tell the
same story. The land-
-revenue and the income-
-tax were realised with
comparative ease. Conside
able advantage has been
taken of the offers made
by Govt in matter of
tagai-advances for land-
improvement. Several all-
-the-year-round railway-feede
roads have now been,
and are being, constructe
No doubt, but that the
unskilled laborer has, this
year, lost the large

railway works of construction, on which he made his living during the last four or five years. But other works fully took their place. These works were the construction of Dhupdal storage reservoir; the making of various railway feeder roads; extensive forest cuttings; increased employment of mill-hands; and so forth. The unskilled laborer found no difficulty in earning his living.

The only matter, as we look into the future, that promises to give ✱ trouble is that, treated of in § 30 Population increases apace; the hostile and agricultural

as a rule, [illegible], but a fraction of cultivable land is already under tillage. How then is the demand for food, to fill the extra mouths, to be met?

III Revenue

(a) Ordinary administration

14. The Jamabandi settlement was effected within the prescribed time — i.e. before 15th March — in all the talukas of the District.

The Jamabandi of the two talukas, noted in the margin, was made by me. The Collector as required*

Talukas	Date of commencement	Date of completion
Athni	8 January	25 January
Sampgaon	22 November	6 December

* § 12, Page 5, Revenue Account Manual

to make revision the Jamabandis of the different talukas in such a way that the whole District shall come under his personal supervision every four years. During the last four years the Collector has made the Jamabandis of the various talukas, as follows:—

86/87	Chikodi and Khanapur
87/88	Gokak and Paragad
88/89	Belgaum and Khanapur
89/90	Athni and Sampgaon

1. The results of the settlement of the Jamabandi of the District are as under.

Year	Land revenue									Local* land revenue for collection			Total for collection		
	Remissions			alienation			Revenue for collection								
1	2			3			4			5			6		
	Rs			Rs			Rs			Rs			Rs		
88/89	32196	0	1	646030	2	6	1478557	0	5	127912	1	7	1606469	2	-
89/90	29391	5	9	641229	5	6	1480128	1	3	127694	7	6	1607822	8	9
Increase							1571	0	10				1353	6	9
Decrease	2804	10	4	4800	13	0				217	10	1			

* No remissions or alienations.

The reports of my Assistants show that the increase is mainly due to increases under the following heads; — the sale proceeds and the assessment of unoccupied lands, taken up for cultivation; grass sales; and the resettlement of Indi.

The chief items, that compose the amounts,

* for 89/90

entered in the

above table, are a
forward:—

(Col 2) Remissions.
Details of this are given
in § 16 below.

(Col 3) Alienations
are as follows.

	Rs	A	P
(a) Political Inams	28212	13	-
(b) Personal	205636	-	5
(c) Devastham	43911	11	2
(d) Non-service vatans	184267	11	7
(e) Service Inams			
I Useful to Govt			
(A) Revenue Vatandars	80620	8	-
— " — non-vatandars	21279	1	9
(B) Police Vatandars	21187	6	11
— " — non-vatandars	69430	2	8
II Useful to Community	16783	11	-

The net decrease
(Rs 4800-13-0) is mainly due
to the resettlement of Jndi
by the Survey Department

(Col 4) The land

revenue for collection is made up as follows:—

	£	a	p
(a) Govt lands	169885	8	9
(b) Inam lands	383532	4	10
(c) Miscellaneous sources	26707	3	8

(Col. 5) Local Funds

This consists of the one anna cess and fees on the sale of land, stone &

Standing orders require village-officers to furnish, on the occasion of the jamabandy, lists of the deceased occupants and holders, whose names still appear in the Govt accounts. These orders were duly given effect to by myself and my Assistants.

*§642 to 8733 dated 24 December 1917

These officers have, however, omitted to

allude to the matter in their administration reports.

16. There are no remissions proper. The so called "remissions" were arranged for at the time of Jamabandi; and are as follows:— Rs 29363-13-9, in consequence of the levy of the revised settlement rates in the Belgaum, Chikodi, Gokak, Sampgaon and Khanapur Talukas and Rs 27-8-0 on account of certain land, taken up for the Dhupdal storage reservoir.

These are, it will be noticed, ...

nominal. No remission was granted to any cultivator or land holder (or indeed asked for by any) on account of his inability, from poverty and the failure of his crop, to pay the assessment. This may be looked on as highly satisfactory.

11 The realizations of the revenue of all kinds up to 30th June and the probable state of the cam at the end of the year are given below.

Items	Demand	Collection 1st August to 30th June	Probable collection in July	Probable balance on 31st July	Percentage of total demand realized to outstandi on 31st July
1	2	3	4	5	6
Land rev:	1496615 —	1492573 11	4021 6	—	
Local fund	1445147 10	1444511 6 7	636 3 5	—	
Water-rate	— —	— —	— —	—	
	1641762 10	1637104 7 5		—	

Out of "the probable collections in July" col: 4), Rs 3,145-2-8 were realized by the 21st ult. The balance (Rs 153-0-0) will, it is confidently expected, have been collected by the end of the month.

The demand (16 2/5 lakhs of rupees) has thus been realized from 66752 different land-holders and cultivators; — with, in all probability, no outstanding balance at the end of the year. What better evidence could one wish for, to demonstrate the moderation and suitability, to the [illegible]

proprietor of the land-
assessment in this service
device and mode of
collection.

18. The Sadar Distillery System has been in force since 81/82. The contract is given out for a period of three years. This year (89/90) is the last year of the third of these periods. The minimum yearly guaranteed revenue is Rs 3,15,115. The realisations for the year did not exceed this amount.

The toddy tree-foot-booth and shop-licence fee system was introduced from 1st August 1884

toddy monopoly, in force in the previous year, fetched Rs 121,000; — i.e the minimum amount guaranteed. There were 122 shops. In 89/90 there were 112 shops; the realisations (under the new system) up to end of June being Rs 88740. The falling off is, I consider, due to the newness of the system and the fact that it was not possible, in good time beforehand, to notify properly to the public the contemplated change. For the coming year the realisations promise to

exceed those of 88/89. The new system, too, is distinctly popular. The former local shop-keeper, on behalf of the non-resident district-contractor, has now developed into the petty farmer on his own account. I hear everywhere that, in this capacity, he is more attentive to his customers and more careful as to the quality of the liquor that he supplies. Placed in a more responsible position, he has gained in respectability; and has, now, a character to lose. He has, too, a larger interest at stake; — an inducement

in the majority of cases

after an orderly fashion.

In my administration report for the year 1887, I reported how the traffic in country spirit and toddy was supervised. The District was divided into five circles. Each Abkari Inspector, in charge of one of these circles, was placed under some one or other of my Assistants and Deputies; who supervised his work, checked his diaries and reported to me periodically the result of the same and his (the Assistant's) action thereon. In Ramlutkum,

* § 18 of letter No: 2545 dated 1st August 1887

* together with the Native state attached

Mahalkaris and chief constables had, too, in accordance with Govt. orders to inspect each shop in their charges; as frequently as possible and, at least once in the half year. They had to submit half yearly reports of these inspections to the Assistant in charge of the taluka. Govt was pleased to express its approval of these arrangements.*

* § 5, G R (rev) No 8699 dated 22nd December/87

And now a like supervision — G R. (rev) Conf: No 4858 dated 8th July — is exercised over the Mahalkaris and

* By confidential circular No. 3782 dated 26th August last to my Assistants and Deputies and the District Supt of Police, and vernacular Circulars No 3 15 & 5 of the same date to the Mahalkaris &

opium & other intoxi-
cating drugs. All officials
the District are required
check the action of the
p keepers and farmers;
t also, give them their
dial assistance in
tecting illicit practices.

Every effort, too,
as been made* to
make the village-officers realise their
esponsibility in the matter
f the supervision of all
bkari and opium shops
nd the detection of illicit
ractices. Among other
hrovisions, they are required
(as in the case of schools)
to inspect all such shops

* vernacular Circular No: 44 of the above date

month; and record the results of the inspection in the visitors' book, kept at each shop. Further, steps have been taken to ensure that these standing orders do not become a dead letter.

The result has been — I think I may safely say — that now all revenue and police officials, throughout the District, do interest themselves in the proper administration of the Abkari and opium departments.

When reporting as above* on the

* ¶ 18 of letter No 2545 dated 1st August 1857

on the working of the Abkari establishment, I added that I saw cause to hold that the Abkari Inspectors efficiently performed the duties, connected with the supervision of the operations of the abkari farmers and shop-keepers. But they failed, — I submitted, in the more important part of their work; — i.e in the prevention and detection of abkari offences. I had, in consequence, recommended to the Comr C.S.O.& A. the placing of these officials under the direct

X Letter No 3738 dated 21st October 1887

Supt of Police.

My views have been confirmed by the action of these officials during the year. But, to what I stated last year, I need only add the following table. This shows the comparative want of success on the part of these five officers, specially entertained for the protection of the Abkari revenue.

* they are allowed twenty-four Police men between them to help in detective work

Offences detected during the year ending 30th June							
By the	Illicit Distillation	Illicit Import & Export	Illicit Possession	Breaches of license conditions by Farmers and shopkeepers	Other offences	Total
Abkari Inspectors	1	3	-	-	1	5
Police & other Departments						
Farmers private detectives						

With the approval* of the Com^r C.S. O.&A., I made an example of Abkari Inspector Abdul Wahab. He was generally inefficient; and, in one case, guilty, too, of direct neglect of duty. I reduced him to a lower grade for a period of three months.

Again, two of the five Inspectors are ignorant of the vernacular of the District. This, naturally enough, materially interferes with the efficient discharge of their duties. I reported*

* Com^r C.S.O.&A.'s Letter No 2587 dated 30th May

* Letter No 7 ...

the Com^r C. S. O. & A., and strongly urged that only men, acquainted with the vernacular, should be appointed to the District or, else, that, if any such were so appointed, they should be compelled to pass an examination in reading and writing the vernacular within one year after joining. The Com^r C. S. O. & A has now informed me that "the "question of "appointing Abkari Inspectors, "acquainted with the language "of each District, is now "under his consideration." Such a measure is, in my opinion urgently

* letter No 3566 dated 12th inst.

The opening of the railway from Belgaum and Dharwar to Goa was followed by a great increase in the number of prosecutions for smuggling country-spirit from Portuguese Territory. The railway was opened in January 1888. The number of these cases for each of the last five years was as follows

1885 ——— 2
1886 ——— 2
1887 ——— 1
1888 ——— 15
———

On enquiry into the matter, I became convinced that the law was thus broken through

of the so termed smuggler
The liquor was imported
in the majority of cases
merely for use en route.
So I took steps to let
the provisions of the law
be widely notified, on
the spot, for the informatio
of the travelling public.
My notification (dated 11th
December 88) is as follows.
"It is hereby notified that,
"the importation of country
"liquor, in however small a
"quantity, from Goanese
Territory into British Indi
is forbidden by §9 of the
Bombay Abkari Act V of 1878.
The penalty for transgressi
this law may, on conviction
before a Magistrate,

to a fine of Rs 1000 or to imprisonment (either rigorous or simple) for a term of six months or to both; — (sec. 43 of the above Act)."

I took steps to publish this notification at all railway stations between Belgaum and the frontier. The notices are still there affixed. They are in the two vernaculars — Kanarese and Marathi. Similarly, I published copies of the Notification in the Chavdis of all villages along the frontier and also those, lying anywhere near the railway stations. They were published, too, generally throughout the

District.

I also sent copy of my Notification to the Comr. C. S. O. & A.: I asked him to forward it to the Govt: of Portuguese India, with the request that it might be duly notified there. "It would "appear" I added "from "a number of offences, that "have lately been reported, "that the provisions of the "law are known to the "public on neither side of "the border."

* Letter No: 5795 dated 15th December 1868

The publication of these Notifications, together with the institution of a number of prosecutions has had the desired effect The number of

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* Letter No: 5795 dated 15th December 1888

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fell, it will be observed, from thirty-eight in 1888 to nine in 1889. While during the first six months of 1890, there was not a single case. This, I submit, is satisfactory.

19. The amount of pressure, exercised to realise the revenue, as stated in §17 above, may be inferred from the particulars, given below:—

Year	Total number of complaints received	Number of notices served	Percentage of notices served to total complaints	Penalties &c. u/s 48 L.R. Code — Restraints: Number of cases	Amount due	Number of cases	Percentage to total complaints	Amount realized: Sale of horses &c.	Manure	Number of revenue transferred	Percentage to total revenue	Revenue Payers: Number	Percentage of revenue realized	Number of persons convicted	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
88/89	50262	99	.19			2	.004					65413	.84		
89/90	50030	23	.046			1	.002					60752	1.21		
												809	37		

§ 71. above, shows that the demand (16½ lakhs) was duly collected; with, in all probability, no outstanding balance at the close of the year. It appears from the above — in further demonstration of the moderation and suitability of the tax — that, in view to collect it from the no less than 66,752 different land-holders and cultivators, who paid it, only twenty-three notices were issued; and, only in one case, was property attached!

I claim, for the District and Taluka officer that we have done our best

to the provisions of rule 87 L. R. Code. The village-officer has from time to time reminded the peasant-proprietor of his liabilities; in the manner prescribed by Govt. This has obviated the necessity for taking compulsory measures. This is almost literally true. Out of the twenty-three Compulsory notices, issued as above, no less than twenty-one were rendered necessary by the negligence or refusal on the part of the contractors for tolls, ferries, opium &c. to pay up their instalments in good time. It is the fact that for the collection

of the District for the last year, only two compulsory notices were issued. Comment seems hardly called for, with reference to a fact of such obvious significance.

In explanation of the small number of compulsory notices, issued during the last two years, I may properly — I think — quote here what I wrote in my administration report for 87/88.

"Since I came to "the District (April 1885)" — so I wrote — "I have "given my best attention "to the proper enforcement "of P.H.C. 87 & 4 Geo. c.

"found on enquiry that
"notices of demand (§ 152
"L.R.C.) had to a great
"extent been indiscriminately
"issued. In 84/85 I ad-
"dressed all my subordinates
"on the subject. I was
"disappointed to find
"that, in the next year
"(85/86), no improvement had
"taken place. None of
"the Mamlatdars had taken
"real pains in the matter.
"The village-officers were
"allowed to issue the
"notices, just as they
"liked. They issued them
"freely; and in most
"cases, without due cause
"— merely, so I saw reason
"to believe, ~~[illegible]~~ to save
"themselves

"in 86/87 the results were
"no better. Thereon
"addressed each Mamlatde
"on the subject
"their explanati
"were, without exception, un
"satisfactory. Several plea
"in excuse that the
"defaulters were unable
"from poverty to pay up;
"and that, therefore, notice
"had to be issued to
"them !!! The notice fee
"was, however, duly realis
"in each such case!
"Again, as a rule, no
"satisfactory explanation
"could be given why, in
"one village, a large num
"of notices was issued;
"while, in the next, [illegible]

* Except R.S. Sheelo Krishna Mudkavi

"disappointed, I
let all know
"that I would
issue no more
"circular orders; I would
"call each individual
"Mamlatdar to account.
"Were the village-officers not
"to exert themselves, as
"they are bound to do
"under rule 87, and the
"Mamlatdars to supervise
"their work properly, only
"a small percentage of
"the notices need be
"issued. The returns, that
"I now submit, show that
"my words have at last
"had effect. The number
"of notices issued

* vernacular
Circular No. 19
dated 26 October
1887

"the last five years —
"when the assessments ever
"where have (it should be
"remembered) been raised.
"on revision — are

"83/84 —	1665
"84/85 —	1768
"85/86 —	1675
"86/87 —	1029
"87/88 —	67

"This, I submit,
"is satisfactory. The issue
"of the notice, when the
"village-officers issue it, to
"save themselves trouble,
"needlessly harasses and
"* mulcts the ryot. The
"realisation of the year's
"revenue, with the issue
"only of 67 * notices, shou

* recovered in each case

"what can be
done, if only
"attention is paid to the

20. Strenuous efforts have been made to protect the Govt forests from fire.

These have — as the administration report for 89/90 of the Divisional Forest officer shows — been successful to a considerable degree. I did my best by a circular,* addressed to all village-officers, to bring them to a sense of their responsibility in the matter.

* No. 77 dated 23rd April 1889

The report, above alluded to, is most satisfactory.† Forest-operations have on all sides been extended. Better financial

† Divisional Forest Officer's No 81 dated 19th ult

results have been attain
grazing fees alone, rose
from Rs 20940 to Rs 24640.
Large quantities of fuel
have, again this year, be
supplied to the Railway Com
pany. A great boon to
the Company; a source o
profit to the forest dep
ment; and a Godsend to
the able-bodied poor in
search of daily labor.

The Com^{r}. S. D.
sanctioned free grants of
timber in eleve
cases to in-
digent cultivators, whose
houses had been burnt
down.

Rs 82-2-7 in all

I proceed — wi
reference to G. R (rev) No
6487 dated 3rd September 189

that sheep and goats should be excluded from all reserved forests in the District. You sanctioned the proposal.

* No 4058 dated 6th December last

G. R. (rev) No: 6066 dated 19th August 1889 directs steps to be taken for the conversion of all protected forests in the District into reserved forests. Mr. Gray C.S., appointed to this special duty, began his work on 1st November 1889.

He broke ground by making what appeared to me to be an ill-advised proposal. He recommended

forest-land in the Parner taluka should forthwith be disforested! The tal. consists of no less than 42,880 ~~square miles~~ acres; and after full enquiry and consideration, had by G. (rev) No 6290 dated 4th Aug 1885, been formally declared to be (protected) forest-land. What was to become of all this disforested land, he did not state. I reported in detail that I considered the proposal to be altogether inexpedient in itself; and wholly opposed, too, to the forest policy, that Govt have adopted

* Letter No. 601 dated 2nd April

many years past. You directed the proposal to be considered by a Committee; and, eventually, ordered that fresh proposals were to be submitted.

* Govt. S. Ry. letter No. 2370 dated 26th June

Income Tax

Last year I offered some comments on the incidence of the tax and the popular feeling with regard thereto. The tax is no doubt unpopular; but, now that the feeling of ~~the~~ strangeness and novelty is wearing off, its unpopularity is year by year fast disappearing.

I gave, too, last year some account of

District to ensure that
the yearly revision of
assessment-lists is com-
prehensive and thorough.
Govt was pleased, in its
orders* thereon, to state that

* S.B. G.R. (rev)
No 7824 dated
16th October 189

the "Supervision
"of the working
"of the income tax appears
"to be thorough".—

My report for
the year (89/90) is not
yet ready. With refere
thereto I need, here, on
allude briefly to the
general results. The
assessments were made
and also supervised, as
this year, in the manne
approved of by Govt:
above.

I give below a comparative statement of the assessments for the two years.

year	original assessment		final demand	
	Number of persons	amount	Number of persons	amount
		Rs		Rs
88/89	1752	37942	1741	37132
89/90	1742	37620	1734	37440
Result	−10	−322	−7	+308

The original assessment for the present year is lower (it will be noticed) than that for the previous year; while, at the same time, the final demand is higher.

It is, further, satisfactory to notice that, in the two lowest classes,

on appeal. I have
my best to counteract
the tendency, that still
undoubtedly exists, of
assessing [redacted] lightly the
higher classes and making up
therefor by unfairly
entering persons in
* the lowest class
* whose incomes are not properly taxable

The total
demand, for the year under
report, is Rs 37,926 (against
Rs 37,805); showing an in-
crease of Rs 121. This
whole amount was (as
this year as last) duly
realized within the
year. Rupees twenty-four
the only remedy to

ales recovered.

The revised assessment for next year amounts to Rs 38361. This is an increase of 741 on the present year's original demand, and of Rs 921 on the final demand for the year. Govt:, when passing orders on my report, was pleased to place on record that the lists appeared "to have been very carefully prepared.

* 99/41

* Resol: (Fin) No. 1840 dated 30th May.

22. There is no mem
estate in my charge.

23. The (revenue) village-officers may be said to be fairly efficie
The percentages, furnished during the last three years are as follows:—

87/88 — 5·7
88/89 — 7·98
89/90 — 6.45

Total number ~~punished~~	of whom punished by		
	Fine	Dismissal	Suspension
1891	119	2	1

Of the two dismissals, one (a Kulkarni) was implicated in the fraudulent sale of Govt. waste lands. The other (a Patil was privy to the removal of Govt.

* G. R. (rev) No. 6435 dated 31st August 1889

* G. R (rev) No. 8380 dated 4th November 1889

forest produce without a permit. The man, wounded, (a Patil) was thus punished for negligence in the enquiries about a a murder case.

There are 1093 Patil, and 1095 Kulkarni, Vatans in the District. These figures are in excess of those, given by me last year. It was found during the year that 32 Patil, and 17 Kulkarni, Vatans had previously been overlooked; hence these altered figures.

178 registers, therefore, remained to be completed on 1st August 1889; and not 129, as I then

reported. I regret not to have succeeded in completing the work during the year; as directed in § 9 of the Govt. orders on last years report. I took the following measures in view to carry out these orders. Vatan register work remains for disposal, only, in the three Talukas of the Assistant Collector's charge. So I left him the Vata work of only one Taluk giving one to the Second Assistant Collector and one to the District Deputy Collector. I further pointedly drew the attention of

these officers to the above mentioned orders. 115 registers were completed during the year; 63 remain. I will continue to do all I can to get this business out of hand as soon as possible.

Eleven Natal register appeals were pending on 1st August 1889; and eleven were received during the year. Fourteen appeals were disposed of; there are eight now pending.

24. The Muzur Account office and Record Room were examined by me between 21st September and 18th October. The

English Books of account
despatched to the
Deputy Collector on 19
October, was finally dis-
posed of on 6th November.

The books in
the Collector's Library and
in those of my Assistants
and Deputies and the
~~District~~ Supt of Police
have been duly ascer-
tained. They are forth-
coming and in good
condition, — with the
following exceptions: —

(1st Assistant Collector's
office). Mr Hervey on
transfer to Kanara gave
over charge of this office
on 5th May. He at that
time reported all books,

belonging to Captain [illegible] to be
[illegible] Ras Bahadur
Parshidapa took over charge
from him but, being at
the time at a distance
in camp, did not check
the books, they being
at Belgaum. The Ras
Bahadur, on 20th id., made
over charge to Mr. Du Boulay,
who was at the time
in camp at Khanapur.
Mr. Du Boulay returned to
head-quarters in the
beginning of June, when
he checked the books
with the library-list.
He then found two books
and a number of acts
in pamphlet form to
be missing. I have
written to Mr. [illegible] to,

any explanation, I may have to offer; but have not as yet received his reply.

(2nd Assistant Collector's office). A number of books were damaged by white ants, while the Assistant was absent on tour. I am enquiring into the matter, and hope shortly to be in a position to report to you about it.

I gave some account, in my report for 87/88, of the standing orders in force in this District; — in the matter of the periodical and systematic transfer of all subordinates in the revenue

department. As explained
the object of these orders
to revenue subordinates
is allowed to
continue in the
same
and the appointment for
more than five years;
while the Karkoons on
the Khanapur
Mamlatdar's esta-
blishment and
all abkari Inspec-
tors are changed after
two years' service. This
system has been rigidly
adhered to during the
year. As explained last
year, it tends towards
the efficient working of
the subordinate revenue
establishments, as a whole,

of a lower standing than a Mamlatdar

a taluka, unpopular on account of the jungle-fever that prevails

and to check abuses.

I told, too, of the measures taken in view to popularise the paper-currency. These, too, have received attention throughout the year.

25 The amount of general inspection of certain kinds, performed by myself personally, and with the help of my subordinates is as under:—

Collectorate total of			of which were visited			accounts examined			Records examined			Ryotwari receipt book examined		Boundary mark examined	
Namagiri station & Rasipuram station		village	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	In how many villages	Number of books	In how many villages	Number of marks
7	3	1133	7	3	24	7	3	69	7	3	69	49	925	73	763

A return* of the various places, at which I examined in

*Appendix D

enclosed, as well as a map of the District to illustrate my tour. I visited each taluka. I made my tour leisurely; — spending, at least, half a week at each camp and making fairly short marches. I, month by month, gave due notice to the public, beforehand, of my movements.

At the Head-quarters of each taluka, I camped for at least a week; — sending on Karkuns, several days before me, to take in hand the examination of the Mamlatdars' accounts and records. The work of

i.e. six working days

these Karkuns were call-
-ed and checked by
me, on reaching
the taluka station. Twice
at the Head-quarters of
each Mahal and at
each Municipal town, I
camped for, at least,
half a week.

In each of the
Paraigad and Sangaon
talukas, I camped at
four places and resided
two and a half weeks.
I made more camps,
and resided a longer
time, in each of the
other talukas.

I examined the
accounts and records of

at least 5 per cent, over
Collections of all villages
in the District. I
examined, too, on the
spot, the birth and
death registers of 69
villages. I found them
well kept, as a rule.

I reported at
some length, in my ad-
ministration reports of
the last four years, of
two improper practices,
of long standing and
that obtained generally
throughout the District.
I wrote that "holes —
"contrary to rule 101,
"page 33, General Revenue
"rules — were dug close
"to boundary-marks for

too, were, in a number
of cases, duty in the
adjoining public road.
I told, too, of the
steps, taken by me in
the matter. The District
officials have continued
to give it their attention
These practices do still
obtain to some extent,
but not universally as
they did a few years
ago. The thoughtless
cultivator, wishing to
save himself trouble,
cannot now plead, an
excuse, his ignorance
of the law.

7. There are nine
Sub-Registry offices in

the Inspector. All of them each examined by me during the year. The prescribed report was, in each case, made to the Inspector General of Registration.

27. The destruction of useless records at the Anzur and Taluka offices has been carried out; as stated in the margin.

Offices	Revenue	Magisterial
Anzur		1887
Belgaum		1888
Chikodi		1887
Athni		1888
Gokak		1887
Paragad	1887	1888
Sampgaon	1886	1887
Khanapur		1887

In each case the latest year is shown, up to which the records have been destroyed. The work is, it will be noticed, well up to date.

This is the second year in which the revised rates of the land revenue settlement have been levied throughout the District. They were levied, in the previous year (88/89), for the first time in the talukas of Belgaum and Khanapur; while in the Parasgad taluka they were levied in 80/81. The earliest revised taluka

The settlement has continued to work altogether satisfactorily. Any error, that there may be in the fixing of the rates, is certainly not on the side of over-assessment. To show that this is so,

we may take the rates levied in the Kagal and Gad Inglaz talukas of the Kolhapur State. These talukas were settled at about the time of the settlement of the Chikodi taluka; they immediately adjoin this taluka; and their circumstances and conditions are similar in great measure to those of the said taluka. Revi settlement was made by the Govt. Revenue Survey and Settlement Com^{n}; the assessment, too, was levied in all respects in conformity with the provisions

* rates first levied in 86/87

** on the consideration of which the assessment standard is pitched

down in the Govt. Land Revenue Code. And, yet, the rates over the border are considerably higher than on the Govt. side. The Settlement officer drew marked attention to this matter, when submitting his proposals for the * in 1886 revision settlement of the Chikodi taluka; and explained that the only cause for the difference was that the Native State authorities insisted that their rates should be pitched at the high standard. Though this is so — though the rates are admittedly higher than those of the neighbouring

Govt villages — yet the
cultivators are not in any
way discontented, & hold
themselves to be unfairly
treated. The settlement,
here too, works well. It
follows that our rates
are well on the side
of under-assessment.

The terms, too,
under which the tenant-
at-will takes up land
in this District, bear out
the above. There vary
of course. But a very
common form of tenure
is the following. The
"occupant" (the peasant-proprietor)
pays the Govt
assessment and receives
one half of the grain

* This is shown by crop-experiments reports and my personal enquiries to be so

† of the Nagal and Gad Biglaz talukas

produce; the [illegible]
(the tenant at will) retaining
all the profits of cultiva-
tion and appropriating
the remaining half of
the gross produce. In this,
the mere sub-letting of
Govt. land in this
District is found to be
a remunerative business.
As a rule, throughout
the District, the occupant
cultivates the land himself.
At the same time a
considerable amount of
the land in the District
is in the hands of
money-lenders. These every-
-where find the acquisition
of cultivable land to be

...ufficient encouragement. But
...ey, [illegible] the common
...ligacy, and [illegible] which
...ades to it by a bad
...om, or ancestral debts
... his own extravagance,
...ver does part with his
...nd. Of late years —
...y have been fairly
...od ones — there has
...en no marked passing
... the land out of the
...nership of the cultivating
...sses. I may note
...e, as a fact of
...terest and significance,
...t, along the S. W. Ghats,
... great bulk of the
...and belongs to some
...avkar, living at the
...est village of any

considerable size. The
allows the cultivator
the miserably fed and
and clad hillman, of
small stature — a mere
pittance for his work. B
in the rest of the
District, it is otherwise,
the peasant proprietor
there being fairly well off.

Again the bringing
of land under cultivation
is additional evidence,
were it required, of
moderation of the demand
In my reports of former
years I have shown how,
in the revised talukas,
the area of cultivated land

* i e occupied

increased. I give below figures for the two years, during which the revised rates have been levied throughout the District. Considerable amount of undisposed, it will be seen taken up in both years. The percentage of culturable land, still unoccupied, is now only 5-1/3.

Taluka	First year of the levy of revised rates	Net increase (over the previous year) of occupied	
		in 88 villages	
		acres	acres
Paraegad	80/81	2551	757
Gokak	84/85	1776	996
Athni	1885/86	1231	956
Sampgaon		914	540
Chikodi	86/87	1852	3,127
Belgaum	88/89	67	516
Khanapur		67	211
Total		8458	6713

Other facts to

The same story. The peasant-proprietors are making in the poorer lands in the extreme East and W. & of the District [see § 10] are investing large sums (Tagai advances) in the improvement of their lands. The Govt demand (16 2/5 lakhs of rupees) was collected from no less than 66,752 revenue payers; while, in all probability there will be no outstanding balance at the close of the year. No remission, proper, was either asked for or granted. Only twenty-three notices [illegible]

and property attached in only one case.
These facts do not call for comment. They tell their own story; all the more pointedly, because the year has not been an exceptionally good one and also because a similar state of matters presents itself to view year after year. The position of peasant-proprietor has now been assured by the moderation of the Govt demand.

People are, everywhere, reconciled to the rise in the standard of assessment. The only

that have come to my notice, are ~~with reference~~ connected with the comparative incidence of the rates, i.e. the relative assessment of good and bad soils. I am constantly told that poorer lands, paying little or no "true rent," are overtaxed; — when compared to rich land. The revised settlement has, undoubtedly, much improved matters in this respect. The assessment is now much more truly a percentage of the net profits — the "true rent" — the

ward. But there is still, I consider, room for improvement.

more especially with reference to the lower lands, lying on the lower slopes of the S. W. Ghats

The District is much cut up by outlying portions of the Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Native States. It is, too, for the most part bounded by these states. To the S. W. it marches with Portuguese territory and the Savantvadi Native State. In consequence of its being so placed, there have, in past years, been many boundary disputes. These have now, for the most part been settled

two of importance, that have given much trouble of late years.

The first is one the Portuguese Govt. A full account of it is given in G. R., (rev) No: 658 dated 6th February 1879. The last orders of our Govt: are Resolution, No: 202 dated 12th January 1882 My last report on the subject is No: 681, dated 23 Febmary 1887. The only question, that now remains for disposal, is with reference to the land, declared by Govt to be "neutral ground". The Mamlatdar has by my orders to inspect

* Khanapur Jawak No 81 dated 2[illegible]

periodically the boundaries of this land; and submit to me a yearly report that all boundary-marks are in statu quo and the land remains uncultivated.

The other dispute — now satisfactorily settled — was between the Here Jahagir* and the Savantvadi Native state. Mr. Jervoise in 1883 brought to your notice the existence of the still unsettled boundary Col Godfrey was thereon deputed to settle the dispute. The Here Karekar refused to abide

* i.e. a part of the Belgaum District

* See letter No 247 dated

G. R. (new) No. 2969 dated 12th May 1887, directed that the dispute should be settled by arbitration.

Govt in its resolution, No. 2206 dated 22nd March 1889, approved of the decision of the arbitrator, Mr. Price. I was directed to take steps at once to demarcate permanently the boundary-line, laid down. I received orders from you not to proceed, for the present, with the work of demarcation. On receipt of further instructions from you, I took the work in hand. Mr Stebbing

* Comr's letter No 2669 dated 19th June 1889

* letter No 55 dated 13 January last

the 3rd Assistant Collector's
office has now satisfactorily
completed it. The original
map remains with me;
a copy has been sent
to the Political Supt
Savantvadi and one to
the Chandgad Mahalkari.
I have, too, ordered the
village-officers periodically
to inspect the boundary-
-marks, now put up; and
submit a special yearly
report as to their condition.
The General Duty Karkun
has, also, likewise to inspect
and yearly report. I
have asked the Political
Supt to issue similar
orders to the state-officials
of the Sawantvadi

dispute has, for many years, given trouble. It has now been satisfactorily settled; and effective measures taken to ensure that it will not be reopened in the future.

There are several smaller disputes with the Southern Maratha Native states, still unsettled. I am doing my best to dispose of them, as quickly as possible.

The alienation settlements have been completed. The work of issuing sanads containing the area and quit-rent according to the survey, is still

Nature of settlement	Work done in 88/89		Work done in 89/90		Balance of work remaining	
	Cases decided	Sanads issued	Cases decided	Sanads issued	Cases to be decided	Sanads to be issued
Bombay act II of 1863	-	-	-	-	-	11
Village servants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Terminable inam settlement	-	1	-	-	-	-
Vatan — do —	-	-	-	-	-	3
Total						

During the year no sanad was issued. The causes of delay in preparing those that have still to be issued, given in the subjoined table —

Sanad to whom to be issued	No. outstanding on 1st August	Cause of delay	Remarks
1	2	3	4
Inamdar of Kangrali, Belgundi and Ilgi (Belgaum taluka)	3	Under reference to the Com. C D (My letter No: 2210 dated 13th May 1890)	Vatan settlement
Sar Desai of Shirsangi (Parasgad taluka)	10	— Do — Com. S. D (My vernacular letter No: 835 dated 15th May 1890)	Personal inam
Inamdar of Bedkihal (Chikodi taluka)	1	— Do — Do — (My letters — " — No 2625 dated 17th June/89 and to 465 dated 15 Jan. 90)	

30. Waste lands

Extent of culturable area for		Notamount taken up in		Waste remaining in		Percentage of cultivable Land Occupied
88/89	89/90	88/89	89/90	88/89	89/90	88/89
a g a	a g a	a g a	a g a	a g a	a g a	a
1200263 4 7	1149710 37 7	8217 37	8175 35	71688 22	64113 32	5-98

The decrease in culturable area is mainly due to the deduction of land, taken up for the Railway.

* 552 acres and 7 Gunthas

Only a small proportion — 5 1/3 per cent — of the culturable land remains now available for the increase of cultivation. I took some trouble this year to enquire wherever I went, why the fraction still

one answer, was I received everywhere, was the same. At Jamabandi, the village-officers — as they appeared before me, village after village, to report the wants and conditions of their village — said so; and so, also, the Sawcar holder of land and the feudal Inamdar. The cultivation of this remaining fraction would not pay; — they said. That is, at all events, the cultivation of the great bulk of it; and at the prices of raw produce, that have obtained in late years. As the

* I visited the Athni and Sampgaon talukas

could pay little or no "true rent;" the soil was stony, or, else, of the poorest. This being so, where was the additional net profit (to be paid to Govt as the land revenue assessment) to come from? For profitable investments, capital and labor were readily procurable; but this was none such. All land, culturable at fairly remunerative rates, had been snatched up; — years and years ago. The remaining fraction ought never to have been saddled with the Land Revenue Tax

be taken up for cultivation; — at the prices of raw produce, and the rates of wage for field labor, that have ruled for the last twenty years.

Whether this consensus of opinion is correct or not, time will show. I feel sure that it is not; the pressure of increased population will, I am confident — ere many years are over — bring every field* under the plough. The results of the revenue survey operations can hardly be so far out. Here also

*accessed but not, as yet, occupied

field by field, with ~~value~~
care and in great detail
and after a fashion,
too, approved by the
experience of the working
of a system, that has
been on its trial for
half a century. I am
confident that time will
prove the Govt Settlement
Officer to be in the
right; will show that.
this remaining fraction
of the land is capable
of paying "true rent;" —
over and above the Govt
land-assessment.

Be that as it
may. The cultivation or
not of this remaining
fraction is, in

Little moment. What is of moment is that the margin of cultivation has practically been reached; and that the population grows apace, just as it has always done. Now are the demands of the growing population to be met? How is the present standard of comfort to be maintained and the increased number of mouths to be filled? The time is already come when — for this — we must look elsewhere, than to the bringing of fresh land under cultivation.

We must, first of all [illegible]

already practically occu-
pied to the full. To
ensure these, we must
look to increased means
of irrigation and the
more extended use of
manure; — and, generally,
to the introduction of the
improved methods of
cultivation, in the matter
of the quality of the
staples, economy of labor
&c. There will, — it
is to be feared — for
long to come, be little
relief, owing to progress
under this head. The
progress cannot but be
slow; and the work of
long years. While the
pressure of the

keeps rapidly growing more severe.

No; we must look elsewhere. To emigration we cannot look. That would give just the relief, desired. But the people are intensely averse to leave for foreign lands; though large numbers, it is true, visit Bombay yearly for lengthened periods in search of employment. No; it seems to me that — for the attainment of the object in question — we are forced to look to the starling throughout the land, of new manufactures and the extension, at the same t...

to ... ...

to the full must be
taken of our highly fav
-able natural conditions.
The trade in exportable
articles must, too, be
largely developed. This
is the only practicable
solution of the difficulty
The difficulty will, ere
long, force itself on us.
It has not done so yet.
And the people persist
in shutting their eyes
to the inevitable in the
immediate future; nay -
by their early marriages
and the absence of any
attempt to restrict the
number of the same —
greatly hasten the coming
of the day

31. Irrigation from the Gokak canal I have explained in the reports of former years, how — in view of the probable requirements of the Gokak Water Power and M. Co's Mills — the supply of water for irrigation had to be materially curtailed. I stated the steps, taken by the Executive Engineer for Irrigation, to minimise the loss * to the cultivators. Timely notices were published; and every effort made to supply water to the more permanent irrigated crops.

* time to record

this year. But it is confidently expected that, in a year or two, the Dhupdal storage reservoir now being constructed at the Canal Head-Works will ensure a sufficient perennial supply for irrigation, as well as for the wants of the Mill.

The Irrigation Executive Engineer writes in his administration report "This year, too, (89/9 "water applications were "sanctioned only up to "February 15th, excepting to "crops to which the supply "could be supplemented from "wells in the event of the "canal water [illegible]

"the hot weather of 1869 was
"not so bad as that of
"1868, still the supply
"proved insufficient for
"hot weather irrigation. In
"the first fortnight of both
"April and May no water
"could be sent down the
"canal, nearly the whole of
"the Rivers flow being
"required to meet the mill
"demand of 17 Cft per second.
"Had it not been for the
"limitation in period of
"sanctioned applications
"remissions would have ~~been~~
"had to be given."

"However notwith-
-standing the short supply
"the area irrigated in the
"year under report exceeded

"It was 4174 acres as
"against 3537 of 88/89. The
"increase is due to some
"extent to the bad rabi
"rainfall, which was only
"4.44 inches, and to the
"encouragement and facilit
"for irrigation given by
"the Measurer and Irrigat
"Inspector who during the
"year under review held
"Sub-divisional charge of the
"Gokak Canal first section."

"The revenue earned
"was Rs 7272 for water rates
"(Rs 1346 in excess of previou
"year), Rs 3450 for water
"power and Rs 178 by grass
"sales and bungalow rent,
"making a total of Rs 10900.

"Crops and

"yet obtained from this
"work. The maintenance
"charges including the cost
"of the special Measuring
"establishment amounted to
"Rs 3457 as compared with
"Rs 4040 of previous year.
"Deducting the cost of
"maintenance the net revenue
"was Rs 7443 which is equi-
"valent to a return of 1.85
"percent on the capital cost."

32. Crop Experiments

The programme of the Director L. R. and A., in No. 1921 dated 27th September 89. I circulated it to my Assistants, and asked each to carry out one special experiment. I added that I

* see § 2 of G. R. (rev) No. 2823 dated 13th April 1889

I should be glad to learn, at an early date, what crop each proposed to select for experiment; and in what village and taluka.

Mr. Sheppard has made two ordinary experiments. Had he, however, instituted proper enquiries in good time, he would, I consider, readily have been able to make the one special experiment required of him.

Mr. Hervey promised* to make "a special "experiment on wheat in "the Sampgaon taluka in "February or March." He did make, it would appear, an ordinary experiment on gram; but left the Patrol,

* letter No. 839 dated 30th November

* 5th May without

a report thereabout.

Rao Bahadur Gurshidapa conducted a fairly satisfactory special experiment. His report and Mr. Sheppard's two reports I forwarded to the Director A. R. and A. with my comments thereon.

33. Horse-breeding and improvement of agricultural stock. The District stallion, stationed at Athni, covered, during the year, 38 mares; as against 52 last year. His keep cost Rs 514-7-0.

The District Local Board continued to keep up the four Mysore Stock-bulls. The cost of keep during the year

They are stationed at Head-quarters of four talukas; and were largely made use of by the public. This measure cannot fail, materially, to improve the local breed of agricultural cattle.

The officers, marginally noted, and myself attended the Chinchli horse and cattle fair held on 5th Febuary and following days. Chinchli, a village of the Kolhapur state, lies geographically within the District. The benefits, resulting from the show,

The Com^r S D
Mr Sheppard, Assistant Collector
Mr Davidson, Executive Engineer
Mr Dawson, Irigation Engineer
The Mamlatdars of Chikodi and Sampgaon

District, no less than to the Kolhapur and Southern Maratha States; by the Darbars of which it was started and is kept up. A large number of the exhibitors of horses and cattle belong to this District. Of these a number took prizes. I have been able to trace twenty-five animals from the Belgaum District, that carried off an aggregate of Rs 307 in prizes. This annual show certainly attracts considerable notice on the District; and cannot fail to be productive of much good. Accordingly,

Board makes an annual contribution of Rs 250 to meet the expenses, in connection therewith.

* G.R. (rev) No. 1687 dated 1st March 1889

34. Govt was not involved in any fresh litigation during the year.

The suit, filed by the Inamdars of Bedkihal, (Chikodi taluka) has been decreed in favor of Govt. The Inamdars have now appealed to the High Court.

* G.R. (rev) No. 4332 dated 15th June 1889

* G.R. No. 4123 64 Conf dated 12th June 1890

The other suit was filed by the auction-purchaser of certain inam land at

@ G.R. (rev) No. 4597 dated 29th June 89

Taluka). It, also, was decreed in favor of Govt. In this case, too, an appeal has been made to the High Court.

Rg R. No. 2901 dated 28th April 190

35. Mamlatdars' decisions under Bombay Act III of 1876 were supervised by me to the extent, marginally noted. The work was, on the whole, well performed.

year	Number of cases decided	Number examined	
		on reference from Assistants &c	Personally and not by my Clerks
88/89	1143	2	134
" 90	517	-	"

This method of redress is undoubtedly popular.

The system of supervision observed is as follows:—

cases, examined by an Assistant, as he finds errors in are submitted t me. I go through them and return them to the Mamlatdars, with my comments thereon. Further, on visiting the Mamlatdars Kacheris, I went over most of the cases, not examined by the Assistan

II Magesterial

The general state of crime, and the action thereon of the Magisterial authorities is shown in the margin. The number of offences, ...

Year	No. of offences	No. of persons dealt with by Magistrate	No. of persons dealt with by Sessions Judge	Number of persons convicted	Number undisposed of at the end of the year
1888	2541	4440	63	1574	118
1889	2387	...	...	...	...

decreased by 154. The number of persons, however, dealt with, has increased by nineteen. Of these only 30.6 per cent were convicted. I am unable to account satisfactorily for this low figure. Both this year and last, there has been a marked falling off. In 1888 the percentage was 35.4; and, in 1887, 39.9.

During the year there were twenty-seven Magisterial Courts, excluding that of the District Magistrate and the Bench (3rd class) of Belgaum Honorary Magistrates. Six of these

nine of the third.

37. The exercise of my own jurisdiction has been

* As District Magistrate

to the extent shown below: —

Year	Original — Number of cases tried	Original — Accused convicted	Original — Accused acquitted or discharged	Appellate cases — Confirmed	Appellate cases — Modified	Appellate cases — Reversed	Sessions cases — Examined	Sessions cases — Further action taken
1888						1	189	2
1889						2	175	2

In addition to the above, the records of twenty-three cases were called for,

* § 435 Cr. P. Code

and scrutinized, on the receipt of petitions; further enquiry was ordered with reference to four of them.

The two cases, mentioned in the [illegible] colum

above, were reported by me to the High Court (§ 438 Cr. P. C.); who thereon enhanced the sentence passed, in one case; and sentenced the accused* to the payment of a fine in the other.

*who had been convicted, but not punished

(Imprisonment of juvenile offenders). The Govt: orders on this subject have received attention.* Instructions (English and vernacular) were issued by me to all Magistrates. The

*Resolutions No 3476 dated 2nd July 1889 and No 5814 dated 2nd November

whenever any juvenile is admitted into the Jail as a convict.

During the year (1889) four juveniles were received in the Jail; sentenced to emprisonment In two of the cases, the accused were convicted of offences against the forest act; and had previously been convicted, each, of a similar offence As the Magistrate (Ramla dar) pointed out, the boys could not be whipped, seeing that the offences were not immediately

* on my calling for an explanation

" §5, act III of 1864

informed him, thereon, that, in my opinion, fines might, with advantage, again have been inflicted; and, should the boys hereafter be reconvicted, steps might properly be taken to send them to a reformatory. In the two other cases the action of the Magistrates* was ill-advised. This *Namlatdars I pointed out to them.

(Classification of habitual offenders). The Supt of the Jail is required to bring to my notice all cases, on which Magistrates fail to class[illegible]

otherwise — G. R. (Jud.) No. 5974 dated 2nd November 88. The Supt has not yet had occasion to bring to my notice any instance, in which the standing orders have been disregarded.

31. The village Police are under the authority of the District Magistrate; no powers having yet been conferred on the Supt of Police under § 44 of Bombay Act VII of 1867. The principal facts regarding the office of Police Patil, are given below—

Number of Police Patils	Of whom remunerated by

The number able to read and write, is 472 the same as last year.

Twenty-one Police Patils held commissions under § 15 of the village Police Act. Of these, fourteen only had occasion to exercise their powers. They tried one hundred cases. The accused numbered 107, of whom twenty-one were discharged and eighty-six convicted. A number of these cases were examined by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and found [illegible] the Patils [illegible]

* of petty abuse, theft and assault

of a few irregularities
no great consequence.

39. The visitation of
the Jail, under § 45 of
Bombay Act II of 1874
and the standing orders

Jail	Visited by			Remarks
	District Magistrate	Mamlatdar or Deputy Collector	other 1st class Magistrates	
Sub	9	–	64	* in the Sub Jail of the Taluka

of Gov
has bee
duly
performe
The prescribed weekly visits
were paid; and the quarte
Committee meetings duly
held. Twenty-six visits wer
paid by the other visitor
appointed by Govt; also
ten by the 2nd class
Magistrate (Ramlatdar) of
Belgaum.

The number able to read and write, is 472 — the same as last year.

Twenty-one Police Patils held commissions under § 15 of the village Police Act. Of these, fourteen only had occasion to exercise their powers. They tried one hundred cases. The accused numbered 107, of whom twenty-one were discharged and eighty-six convicted. A number of these cases were examined by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and found to be satisfactorily disposed of. —

* of petty abuse, theft and assault

of a few irregularities of no great consequence.

39. The visitation of the Jail, under § 45 of Bombay Act II of 1874 and the standing order of Gov. has been duly performed.

Jail	Visited by			Remarks
	District Magistrate	Mamlatdar Deputy Collector	other 1st class Magistrates	
Sub	9	–	64	

The prescribed weekly visits were paid; and the quarterly Committee meetings duly held. Twenty-six visits were paid by the other visitors appointed by Govt; also ten by the 2nd class Magistrate (Mamlatdar) of Belgaum.

named in the margin, neglected to visit the Jail

Mr. Gray, First Assistant Collector
Mr. Kenney, 2nd Assistant — do —
Mr Down, District Supt of Police

from time to time. I called their attention to the the matter; and asked them to visit the Jail, as often as might be convenient, and, at least, once a month. Notwithstanding this, I had occasion, in the end of June, again to draw Mr. Down's attention to his remissness in the matter.

4th The working of the Cattle Trespass Act

year	Number of cattle pounded	Cattle		Receipts		Expenditure			Balance transferred to					
		Impounded	Sold						Local Funds			Municipal Fund		
88/89	98	18309	272	5622	6	1846	1	11	3309	12	1	466	8	
89/90	98	19893	344	5924	—	2073	2	6	3238	11	1	591	14	

The number of cattle has increased by 1584; hence the increase in the receipts and expenditure. Of the cattle, impounded by Forest officials, the Divisional Forest Officer reports as follows. "The number, impounded during the year* for grazing without permits and grazing in closed portions

* i.e percentage pay of pound-keepers

* included in the above

X § 36 letter No 81 dated 19th ult

"number was 6234. The
"decrease is satisfactory,
"when taken together with
"the large increase in the
"grazing receipts; and shows
"that the villagers are
"beginning to realize that
"it pays them better to
"submit to the fees, than
"to risk impounding."

41 The arms act (XI of 1878) is in force in all respects in the District. The licenses in force for the last four years, are as follows: —

* G.G. (Ind.) No. 3057 dated 25 May 1886

Form	1886	1887	1888	1889
No VI to manufacture &c arms	10	9	9	4
No VII to sell arms &c	14	15	13	15
No VIII to go armed for display &c	343	317	335	333
No IX to [illegible] journey	0	0	1	
No XI to receive arms to replace old & unsuitable	21	6	3	

The District Supt of Police reports, as follows*

* in his administration report for 1889

"The shops and "accounts of "all licensed dealers were "inspected by myself or "my Inspectors; except the "one at Kongnoli, which "was granted a license "later on in the year."

The inspection under the Arms Act is one chief duty of the District Supt of Police. But, again this year, as I reported last year, the clear orders

* G. R (Jud) No 5915 dated 12th October 1878

of Govt on the subject do not appear to have

of Police has, by them, to inspect each shop at least once a year;" and the Inspectors have, also, to do so every six months. So far, however, as the reports show, that I have from time to time received from them, these officers have omitted, to a material degree, this important part of their duty. The Longoli license*, too, was issued through the District Supt of Police on 23rd May; the shop, then, ought most certainly to have been inspected, both by him and the Police Surgeon

* alluded to above

of Police has, by them, to inspect each shop at least once a year;" and the Inspectors have, also, to do so every six months. So far, however, as the reports show, that I have from time to time received from them, these officers have omitted, to a material degree, this important part of their duty. The Kongnole licence*, too, was issued through the District Supt of Police on 23rd May; the shop, then, ought most certainly to have been inspected, both by him and the Police Supt.

* alluded to above

District Supt of Police offers no explanation of the failure, on the part of the Police, to act up to the orders of Govt.

The Magistrates, in revenue charge of talukas, duly made the inspections, required of them; with the exception of Mr. Sheppa in charge of the Second Assistant Collector's office. He omitted to visit the two shops in his charge. The reason, that he offers, is unsatisfactory. I had called his attention to the matter in my letter, No 464 dated 2nd Dec. and I am to

follows. "Your letter, quoted above, was received during my absence from the District; and I do not remember noticing it on my return."

Then, as to the increase in the number of licenses (Form XI). The extra licenses, issued this year and last, were granted after due enquiry in each case. The great majority were granted to village Police Patils and Sanadis, who, no* longer, carry guns ex officio. The Retired Supt of

* G R (Ind) No 4086 dated 16th July 1887

of these licenses decreased during the year. Further, I know of nothing to make me believe that, as reported by him, "there "is little doubt that many "arms were kept for "purposes; other than they "were intended." As, however, the District Supt of Police was of this opinion, he ought, most certainly, to have brought each such case to my notice. Now, as a fact, I received from him, during the year, no report about any such case. The explana-tion, that he offers for his [illegible] to report [illegible]

she was not aware that it constituted an improper use of arms, should they be used for a purpose other than that, for which they had been licensed. She has promised, however, in the future, promptly to report all such cases to me.

The penalties are as follows —

Year	Number of cases	Sentenced to fine	Sentenced to imprisonment	Discharged
1859	7			
1860	"	"		

VI Public Work.

the year the meetings,

Date	Number of members	Number present
24 June	18	12
2 November	17	14

ending 31 March 1890

noted in the margin. The attendance was good, seeing that many of the members live at a considerable distance from Belgaum, where the meetings were held.

I told, in my report for 87/88, of the constitution of the Managing Works Committees, and of the efficient way, in which these Committees — more especially Mr Anding Mr [illegible] Deputy Collector (the Chairman) [illegible] the [illegible]

Committee — disposed of their work. I would now repeat what I then wrote. The Managing Committee has had no sinecure; it has worked hard and well. It held thirty-one meetings during the year; most of them well attended.

The personnel of the Board was changed on 1st April 1888. The present Board is still working under the disadvantage, that, as I explained last year, the first Board, (constituted under the Local Fund Act of 1884) labored under. For the three years, ended [illegible]

financial pressure. The expenditure of these three years had to be met from the income of two years. Hence the expenditure on much needed roads and water-works, had, perforce, to be curtailed; — considerably below that of former years. For this unfortunate state of things the Board is, in no way to blame. On the contrary, it has, I consider, done its best — and succeeded, too, in its endeavours — to supply the more pressing wants of the public. It can,

* G.R. (Fin) No. 2252 dated 31st July 1886

Committee — disposed of their work. I would now repeat what I then wrote. The Managing Committee has had no sinecure; it has worked hard and well. It held thirty-one meetings during the year; most of them well attended.

The personnel of the Board was changed on 1st April 1888. The present Board is still working under the disadvantage, that, as I explained last year the first Board, (constituted under the Local Fund Act of 1884) labored under. For the three years,

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* G. R. (For) № 2252 dated 31st July 1886

stewardship in the matter of railway-feeder roads, water-works, schools &c. For the future — that is, commencing from 1st August 1889 — the whole of the year's income will be available for expenditure during the year. Accordingly, it may now be confidently expected that the District Local Board will in future years show to better advantage, than it has done in these years of financial pressure.

The receipts and expenditure of the District Local Board

are as follows:—

Receipts	amount Rs			Disbursements	Amount Rs		
Opening balance	130009	1	7	Establishment	7068	4	7
Two-thirds of the one anna cess	82964	10	7	New works	15703	7	5
Tolls	8961	—	—	Repairs	35464	2	6
Ferries	6405	12	—	Medical charges	6372	5	4
Pounds	3238	11	1	Miscellaneous	5714	11	3
Contributions	9312	6	—	Closing balance	172927	10	3
Miscellaneous	1759	—	1				
Total	242650	9	4	Total	242650	9	4

4. The expenditure under "new works" ~~consisted~~ consists of the following:—

Rs	A	P	
7600	5	8	Construction of the Bagewadi-Saundatti road and other railway feeders.
1826	—	3	Wells.
898	13	7	Dharmshallas.
408		6	Chavdis.
1156	11	10	Ferry-boats
299	12	—	Removal of prickly pear.
2913	11	7	P.W. Department establishment charges

Under "repairs" it is:

Rs	A	P	
1149	4	—	Ferry boats.
1448	13	9	Tanks and wells.
30746	12	6	Roads.
2050	—	2	Dharmshalias
2034	2	6	Road-cess [illegible]

Under Miscellaneous

it is: —

£	s	d	
2209	2	6	Road-side trees.
827	9	4	Experimental farm.
2035	6	5	Charges in connection with improving the breed of horses and cattle.
842	5	—	Refunds, office contingencies &c.

The great bulk of the above expenditure was — it will be noticed — on communications. The reasons for this are (1) the obligation to keep existing roads and ferries in serviceable order and (2) the urgency of the construction of new railway-feeder roads. Only a comparatively small sum was spent on * Rs 3275 improving the water-supply. The financial pressure was

of this. The reluctance of the villagers, too, to collect the required subscriptions, for the construction of other than the objectionable wells with steps, was also partly the cause. But with more* funds at it disposal, the Board contemplates a material extension, in future years, of its operations under this important head.

The more serious blot on the year's administration is the unnecessary large closing balance. It is Rs. 172427-10-3; and calls for some explanation [illegible]

* as explained in § 42.

the [illegible]

Rs 37700 —— the one years income required (see §42) to be kept available for expenditure.

Rs 5200 —— the required working balance.

Rs 38500 —— the opening balance was larger by this amount; than was expected, when the budget was framed. This unexpected result due to various causes, was not known till five months of the year had elapsed. But the Managing Committee and myself (Preedent) failed to utilise any part of this (as we might then have done) by a supplementary budget.

was unable to spend on various budgetted works; and that the Board was not able to utilise, profitably, in other ways.

No 4527. Excess receipts over budgetted amounts.

43. The chief work in progress, at the cost of Provincial funds, was the construction of the Dhupdal storage reservoir. This is required to provide a sufficient supply of water, for the requirements of the Gokak Irrigation Canal and the Gokak Water Power and Fire Co. Mill

the Executive Engineer's account of what has been done

* his administration report 89/90

"13. The Gokak "Canal storage works consist "of a Masonry weir across "the Ghatprabha River near "the village of Dhupdal "in the Gokak taluka of "the Belgaum Collectorate. "The work now under con- "struction is the lower 25 "feet of a weir which "can eventually be raised "to 34 ft above river bed. "The 25 ft weir has a maxi- "mum height of 30 ft above "foundation level and length "of 3428 ft of which 294 ft

On

"embankment and on the
"left a masonry flank wall
"The total length from end
"of embankment to end
"of the flank wall is
"7108 ft. The storage of the
"25' project is 701.60 M cft.
"designed to serve the Gokak
"Canal four Mills. Its
"estimated cost (Land and
"works) is Rs 545587."

"14. Orders were
"received to begin work in
"the middle of January 188
"the next couple of months
"were occupied in collecting
"labor, materials and plant
"in the construction of works
"Mills and Kilns, and in
"organising the works, so
"that it was not until

the beginning of 89/90 that construction was in proper swing. Then after a couple of months good work hot weather freshets, which filled up all the foundations no less than four times, greatly delayed progress, and in the middle of May an outbreak of cholera which carried off thirteen convicts and 92 inhabitants of the two neighbouring villages, practically stopped the season's work. The river came down early in June"

"15 Work on the river bed was restarted "at the end of November "The chief difficulties en- "countered up to March

"were in making of
"river for the length re-
"quired for the underflue
"(which was done by an
"earthen coffer dam about
"300 ft long by 15 ft deep
"in standing water) and
"in re-excavating the
"foundations of the Islan
"section, where 7,000 c/ft of
"nearly liquid silt had
"to be taken out."

"16. The principal
"work done up to end of
"31st March last consisted
"of the following:—

"About 12 lacs c/ft excavation in soil
—— 2½ lacs c/ft —— do —— rock
—— 6⅔ —— do —— do —— Concrete
—— 1 —— do —— Masonry face work

"The number of people
"employed on the works

during the last working
season averaged nearly 1500
daily. The foundations were
excavated throughout and
all were refilled excepting
a short length across the
Branch River while over
2000 ft length of the river
portion of the weir was
raised to a height of
over 12 ft above lowest
point of the river bed."

"17. The expenditure
of the year was Rs 2,02,186
making a total up to its
close of Rs 2,51,537."

"The convict barracks,
to accommodate 700 prisoners,
with hospital, offices and
quarters for the staff,
were completed in December
and the working strength

"of the gang was in
"that month raised from
"an average of 200 to one
"of 480 men and was
"maintained at about this
"latter figure for the
"rest of the year. The
"gang has done very good
"work and has been
"found of great assistance."

The # construction of a new record room for

Rs 12,600

the Collector's office was taken in hand during the year. It is now approaching completion; and will remove the great inconvenience from the inadequate record-accommodation, at present much felt and repeatedly reported on

The District Local Board took over charge of the completed Sukeri-Gokak road. This was constructed at the expense of Provincial funds. The construction of the Gokak-Yargund road is still in progress. With reference to this, I submitted proposals for the provision of the much needed Monsoon crossing over the Ghatprabha at Gokak and the substitution of a raved causeway, across the Dodda-holla at Chiknandi, for the costly bridge, that it is in contemplation t.

X G. R. No. 105 C.W-3140 dated 14th February 1890

* letter No. 2054 dated 5th May

could there.

The construction of the Nipani-Nakalinghur road — a railway-feeder of primary importance — was also pushed on vigorously during the year.

I may note here that, this year and last, I brought to your notice that, since the opening of East and West Deccan railways, the roads in this District have, to a very large extent, ceased to be lines of through traffic, and that, therefore, the dák bungalows on these roads were little used by bonâ fide Travellers.

Govt approved of my suggestions. There is only one travellers' bungalow now left in the District, that at Belgaum itself. The remaining nine have been closed. Four of these have been retained as District officers' bungalows and three as P. W. Department rest-houses. While two have been sold. This has resulted in a very considerable saving to Govt., in the matter of maintenance and establishment charges.

* four on the Poona-Dharwar and five on the Vengurla-Bagalkot road

The following expenditure was incurred by the District S.P.

of Police on petty construction and repairs:—

Belgaum — Rs 306
Chikodi — 88
Athni — 82
Paraspad — 5
Sampgaon — 33
Khanapur — 52

566

The expenditure incurred under my own authority, is as follows:—

Chikodi — Rs 288-8-0
Paraspad — 156-0-0
Sampgaon — 79-0-0

523-8-0

VII Municipalities

46. I am President of the Belgaum Municipality; my Assistant being the Presidents of the other Municipalities. On my tour the commissioner

of these other (five) Municipalities were good enough to meet me at special Meetings; and discuss with me the condition and wants of their towns. All matters of interest, in connection with these institutions, will be noticed in my separate Municipal report, shortly to be submitted.

47. The following summary gives the actual income and expenditure of each Municipality and the real balance, exclusive of deposits; as also the incidence of taxation. Full details will be found in Appendix G (Municipal statements will shortly

Names of Municipalities	Receipts																	
	Octroi			House tax			Toll and wheel tax			Assessed taxes			Miscellaneous			Total		
Belgaum	16761	11	10				2629	7	6	8860	15	6	8680	12	10	36932	15	8
Athani	5493	1	3	1861	12								2385	13	2	9740	10	5
Yamkhandi				1326	14	8							740		1	2066	14	9
Chikodi	8217	11											2867	4	8	11084	15	8
Gokak	3214	13	6	2972	8								1897	8	8	8084	14	2
Sundatti-Yellama	935		7	1874	12		9202	12					1670	3	8	13682	12	3
Total	34622	6	2	8035	14	8	11832	3/4	6	8860	15	6	18241	11	1	81573	2	11 1/4

Names of Municipalities	Expenditure: Establishment	Safety	Health	Instruction	Convenience: original	Repairs	Miscellaneous	Total	Incidence of taxation per head	Net cash balance
Belgaum	585 13 1	2094 14	19634 6 1	6284 10 5	1674 5	1852 14 11	1861 10	39217 11 9	1 9 7	6747 6 2
Nipani	1549 6 11	207 4 7	3071 58	2351 1 3	196 8 6	282 8 1	241 1 7	7899 4 7	1 5 11	11886 11 2
Yamkanmardi	221	113 14	610 12 10	955 7		93 11 3	141 5 3	2065 11 11	7 4	1184 3 4
Gokak	1613 6 9	402 7	5644 7 6	2734 14 9		1174 2 8	392 5 4	11961 12	5 8	1927 4 7
Saundatti-Yellamas	738 11 3	183 15 3	1902 4 2	2294 11 4	7228 15 3	2868 13 2	731 7 1	15748 13 6	1 4 8	31408 7 11
Total	10871 11 1	2932 6 10	34006 5 4	17113 7 1	9187 5 8	6659 8	3813 2	84583 12 2	1 3 11	27749 3 9

VIII Education

48. The following is an account of the funds, administered by the Distric Local Board.

Receipts	Amount			Charges	Amoun		
	Rs	A	P		R	A	
Balance on 1st April 1889	44253	6	11	School charges	62723	13	4
School fees	12580	8	7	Scholarships	1312	1	
One-third of Local fund cess	41446	11	2	School-houses	8823	10	
Contributions (Govt)	20629	2	2	Miscellaneous	3448	15	
Do (Private)	2445	13	1	Balance on 31st March 90	46	4	
Miscellaneous	34	6	10				
Total	121309	8	9		121309	8	

School-fees fell off by Rs 1343. This is due to the fact that, in 88/89, the enhanced fees were levied throughout the year; whereas, in 89/90, they were levied, only, for one-third of the year. I may, here, again

explain how the fees came to be enhanced.

G. R. (xxi) No. 2252 dated 31st July 1886, required the Board* so to arrange its expenditure; that, on 1st August 1889, it would have at its disposal a balance, that it would not require to overdraw; — as had previously been the custom. In view to arrange to carry out these orders, the Board took various steps; — the chief of these being that the rates of school-fees were raised 50 per cent

* this applies also to the P. W. and General Departments of the District Local Board

It is satisfact
to note that the Boar
has now attained the
object aimed at. The
amount of one year's
income* remains now to
its credit throu
out the year. So, it
no longer remains in de
to Govt., as was formerl
the case.

* from the Local Fund cess.

Having attained
its object, the Board,
at first, ordered the rat
to be reduced to those
of the "old fees", i.e.
those levied up to three
years previously. But,
on further enquiry and
consideration, it appeared

that additional charges would have to be incurred during the year; to meet which additional funds must, some how or other, be made available. So it was resolved slightly to lower the enhanced fees; keeping, however, the fees paid by the higher classes, considerably in excess of the "old fees". A larger amount, too, was realised from Musalman fees. Musalmans, as explained last year, have now to pay full fees. Up to three years ago, they paid only half fees;

* as explained in 8469

* vide from 1st August 1889

and latterly three-qu.
fees.

In this way the anticipated increased charges have been met for the year. While the liberal grants, lately made by Govt for 90/91, will free the Board from all financial embarrassment in the future. Not only this; but they will enable it to take in hand the construction of several much required school-houses. This important work has, perforce, for want of funds had to be laid aside for the last three

* G.R. (Ed) No: 179 dated 20th January 1890

* in great measure

years.

49 The principal statistics relating to education are given below:—

on 31 March

Year	Provincial, local Board and Municipal schools				Number of scholarships in secondary schools	Number of new school houses erected
	Secondary		Primary			
	Number	Scholars	Number	Scholars		
88/89	3	77	228	15790	16	4
89/90	3	65	233	15859	16	2
Difference	0	−12	+5	+69	0	−2

I visited 84 schools in the course of the year. Twelve, out of these, I visited in the company of the Deputy Educational Inspector. I may note that, when-ever visiting a village, I invariably inspected

the village-school. It is there, that the District officer can, in my opinion, most readily learn, by personal enquiry from the village-officers and other villagers, of the general condition and wants of the village.

During the year the District Local Board effected a reform, urgently called for. It raised the salaries of the lowest paid class of Masters and Assistants. This it did, on the recommendation of the Educational Inspector and

myself. I stated the case thus: our Assistant Masters are under paid. I am, from time to time, made painfully aware of this, on my visiting the various schools. The "outrageously low pay "(to start with) prevents "our employing, as Masters, "other than an inferior, "and often hardly respect- "able, class of men. This, "naturally enough, materially "affects the morale, as "well as the scholarship, "of the boys."

* In letter to Wingfield dated 25 October 1858

I may state here that, out of the 251 Assistant-Masters in the B—— I. schools, no less than

103 were paid the pittance of Rs 5 a month! And this, while the lowest paid peon in the District draws Rs 6 a month! Nor, in my opinion, are the peon's duties so arduous and responsible as those of a school Master; in any case, the same educational qualifications are not required of him. Again, out of the 205 Masters in the Board's schools, seven were paid only Rs 9 a month; and twenty-three not more than Rs 8!

The Board's resolution*

* No II dated 24th June 1889 on the subject

is as follows. "The pay
"of School-Masters, in a
"number of cases, and
"of Assistant Masters, generally,
"is at present lower than
"it ought to be. It fails
"to secure the class of men,
"required to discharge properly
"the important duty of
"teaching in our schools."

"In future, then,
"the minimum pay of a
"Master will be Rs 10; and
"of an Assistant Rs 6.
"Where there are two Assistants,
"one will receive Rs 7; and,
"where three, one will receive
"Rs 8 and one Rs 7.

"This measure
"will lead to increased
"expenditure [illegible]

"at present, a large number
"of school-houses have to b
"erected. Again, in the comi
"year, it is proposed large
"to increase the
"grants-in-aid, now
given to all Municipalities."

* G. R. (new) No: 8663 dated 24th October 1885

"To meet these
"charges, the required funds
"are not forthcoming. That
"is, they will not be
"forthcoming if, on 1st Augus
"next, the "old rates" of
"school-fees are levied; —
"i e in accordance with
"Resolution, No. VIII dated 29th
"June last, of the Board.
"It is proposed, then, that,
"from 1st August next, the
"following slightly enhanced
"rates be

"will the Educational Inspector estimates supply the required funds."

Standard	The old fees	Enhanced fees now levied	Fees now proposed to be levied on 1st August 1889
	as:	as:	as:
I	½	1½	1
II	½	2	1½
III	1	2	2
IV	2	3	2½
V	2	3	3
Percentage of free boys	20	15	15

Again, another important step, taken by the District Local Board, is the grant to Municipal schools of the full amount of the contributions, permissible under Govt orders. Sir Ashton, Esq. C.S.I. and

explained in its resolu-
tions* on the subject.

*Nos IX and X dated 24th June 1890

These are, as
follows.

"The District Local
"Board does not, at present,
"contribute to the support
"of Municipal schools; as
"largely as it is fair
"and expedient that it
"should. The only contri-
"bution, that it makes,
"is the amount of the
"Educational Local cess,
"levied on the lands, in-
"cluded within the revenue
"limits of the Municipal
"town or village."

"Now, these schools
"are, in great part, maintain-
ed* on the

*§ 145 Bombay Act I of 1884

benefit of the area,
"subject to the authority
"of the District Local Board."
"On this account and, also,
"as all Municipalities have
"found the support of their
"schools under the present
"arrangement to be a
"heavier charge, than they
"can conveniently bear, it
"is resolved to ask Govt
"to sanction the grant
"of the full amounts, per-
"missible under G R. (rev)
"No: 8663 dated 24th October 1865."

"This amount in
"each case is the sum,
which bears to the total
cost which must, in the
absence of such grant, be
met from Municipal funds
proper, the same proportion,

"as the children in the
"schools, whose parents are
"payers of cess to the
"District Local Fund on
"land outside Municipal
"limits, bear to all the
"children attending the school

"Each Municipality
"shall, as a rule, receive
"the full amount of the
"grant, payable to it in
"accordance with the resolu-
"tion, just now
"passed. This, however, does
"not apply to Municipalities
"that levy school-fees at
"rates lower than those
"levied in the schools of
"the Board; or admit a
"large percentage of free
"pupils. In the case of
"such Municipalities,

one half of the maximum grant, permissible, shall be made."

G. R., (rev) No. 6647 dated 5th August 1889, sanctions proposals. In my opinion the action of the Board, in both of these matters, — the raising of the pay of school-masters and the increased Municipal grants — is judicious and creditable to it. But it has resulted in a considerable increase of expenditure. This raising of the pay of the school-Masters costs some Rs 2500,— and the grants-in-aid to Municipal schools come Rs 2000,— on average

previously expended. I have explained, in §48, how this extra cost has been met.

The enhancement* of 50 per cent of the rates of school-fees has had comparatively little effect on the attendance. It seems to me to be satisfactory — and show that the people do appreciate the benefits of education — that so marked an increase in the fees did not materially lower the attendance. Now, that the fees are somewhat lessened, a considerable rise in the attendance may, I think, be confidently looked for.

* three years ago —

* that is, in the lower classes

report, I drew attention to the review, by the Govt. of India, of the first general report on the present state of education in British India and the progress effected during the previous five years. Much interesting and valuable information is given therein. I gave similar information for the Belgaum District; and, summing up, said that "the present educational condition of the "District compares favorably "with that of the rest "of India. But, in the "matter of progress

* page 985 of the supplement of the Gazette of India for 1888

"in the five years' period
"it is distinctly otherwise
"— the Musalmans alone
"excepted." After another
five years, it will be
instructive to make the
comparison again. I
only mention the matter
now; in order to state
that another year's ex-
perience confirms the con-
clusions, that I then
recorded.

Particularly is
this the case, with reference
to the Musalmans. Not-
-withstanding that, three
years ago, their fees were
raised from half, to three-
-quarter, rates (and on 1st
August 1884 to [illegible],

there has been no appre-
ciable falling off in the
attendance. This is good
evidence of what I believe
to be the fact; — viz
that the Musalmans of
this District are now fast
catching up the other cast
in the matter of intellectua
and material progress.
Formerly, they were held
to be so badly off; as
to require special induce-
ments to send their
children to school. In
fact, up to seven years
ago, all Musalman boys
were admitted free. At
the present time they
pay full rates. Never-

percentages of education* compare favorably, at the present time, with those of the other castes in the District, taken as a whole.

* except in the matter of secondary education.

I may properly note, here, of two matters, connected with an important subject; — viz the timely holding of the yearly examination by the Educational officers of Govt and the properly recorded entry of the results of the same. As to the latter; I found, a few years ago, that the Deputy Educational Inspec ~~tor~~ was not at the trouble to [illegible]

recorded results of the examination readily accessible to the public in the visitors book. I took action accordingly; and can say that I now, no longer, find the examination-results of vernacular schools recorded only in English. And this, too, in villages, where not a soul knows English! This practice, that, ~~obtained~~ a few years ago, obtained generally throughout the District, did not tend to enlist the sympathies of the village-officers and the school-panch.

Then, on a number of occasions

– results (of vernacular exam*

recorded in

* i.e. Kanarese

Maratha only.

On enquiry I learnt that the examination had been held by some Assistant of the Deputy Education Inspector, who was not properly acquainted with Kanarese. He was not sufficiently acquainted with the language, in which he held the examination, to record the results there and so, perforce, recorded them in the Maratha language! The statement of the fact suffices to show the absurdity of this, formerly not uncommon practice.

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In the other matter, also, there has been improvement. Still, during the year, I have hit on various instances, in which the yearly examinations were held at irregular intervals. Formerly, the Deputy Educational Inspector gave this point no heed; and maintained, on my taking him with it, that it was a matter of comparatively little moment, nor was it possible to arrange otherwise. I pointed out that such arrangements could, and must, be made. An examination, held (as in cases I had found them

an interval of eighteen months or less than one of six months, was objectionable. It failed to obtain its chief object — i.e. properly to gauge the progress of the school. All promotions, too, from one class to another are yearly made; but they cannot be made, until after the examination is held. So any marked irregularity, in the time of holding it, cannot fail materially to interfere with the steady progress of the pupils.

For some time after my repeated complaints,

I had nothing to complain of. The Deputy Educational Inspector made proper arrangements, in good time beforehand. But, now again, (during the year under report) I have had to pull him up. I called for explanations, of irregularity, in several instances. The explanations, offered, are more or less satisfactory. But this important matter is not likely again to be overlooked.

There are thirteen girl's schools* and six separate girl's classes* in the District. Two of these

* District Local Board and Municipal

schools are in the charge of women; and eleven in the charge of men. Eight of the assistants are women; and eight men. The Board has done its best — and so, to have the various Municipalities — to give effect to the strong feeling of the people of the District that the teachers of girls should be women. The number of these school-mistresses is slowly increasing. Few properly qualified women are, however, forthcoming.

IX Special duties

School [illegible]

no appeal [illegible] the year.

Messrs Sheppard and Du Boulay possess, and habitually use, saddle-horses.

* G. R. (Rev) No. 2932 dated 4th May 1882

The cell-tombs at Homr have received attention. These are, probably, the oldest archæological remains in the District; they are, perhaps, the most interesting. The more valuable of them — i.e. those in a better state of preservation — have now been acquired by Govt:. They were presented to Govt: by the owners. With each

* G. R. (rev) No. 6743 dated 9th October 188

of land all round was given. The only ~~advance~~ to Govt. has been the remission* of proportionate land revenue assessment. The various pieces of land have now been enclosed by* milk-bush hedges.

* No 2-6-1

* G.R. (P.W.) No 234 C.W-911 dated 13th May 1890

The conservation of the more important of these valuable remains having thus been arranged for, "the rest, of which there "are sires, ~~cattle~~ scattered "about the fields" have been left with the owners. But the village-officers are required to do all they can to preserve even these.

to keep a list of all
cell-tombs; inspect them
from time to time; and
annually report to the
Mamlatdar and Assistant
Collector the condition, in
which they are.

I have the honor
to be
Your obed Servt

G. Daniel Mus

3827-4-8-90
Judicial Dept.